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SAINT VINCENT.

ANNUAL MEDICAL

AND

SANITARY REPORT

1930.

KINGSTOWN :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1931.

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St. Vincent West Indies

Reference

- Roads
- Parish Boundaries
- Medical District Boundaries

Scale — One Inch = 2.62 Miles





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CHIEF MEDICAL & HEALTH OFFICER'S OFFICE,
ST. VINCENT.

7th April, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of St. Vincent for the year 1930, with the returns, &c., appended thereto.

I have, etc.,

STANLEY BRANCH,
Chief Medical & Health Officer.

The Honourable

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.
(526/1931).

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

I. Administration.

(a) STAFF.

Dr. Charles, Medical Officer, District 4, on leave, was granted further extension. He resumed the duties of his district on 15. 4. 30.

Dr. Stewart, Medical Officer, District 2 (North), was granted 9 days casual leave from 5. 3. 30.

Dr. Bonello, Medical Officer, District 2 (South), was granted 3 months extension of leave on half pay from 19. 1. 30. After being absent from the Colony from 4. 7. 29, he resumed his duties on 4. 5. 30.

Dr. Gallwey, Medical Officer, District 5, was granted 28 days sick leave from 10. 5. 30, and an extension to 21. 7. 30 on which date he resumed his duties. During his absence the duties were discharged by Drs. Charles and Slinger.

Dr. Gregory was granted 3 days sick leave in June, and 6 days casual leave in October.

Dr. Slinger was granted 5 days casual leave in August followed by 3 months vacation leave. He resumed his duties on 6. 11. 30.

Miss J. A. Pollard, Nurse Matron, was granted 4 months and 6 days vacation leave from 4. 6. 30.

Miss M. E. Shaw was appointed Nurse Matron from 11. 6. 30.

Dr. Ross, Acting Medical Officer, Carriacou, Grenada Service, continued to act as Medical Officer, Southern Grenadines during the whole year.

Mr. J. L. Chapman, Chief Sanitary Inspector, on leave from 13. 11. 29, resumed his duties on 16. 1. 30.

Many and various departmental changes were arranged for among the Junior Staff of Dispensers, Sanitary Inspectors and District Nurse-Midwives.

(b) ORDINANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR 1930. None.

Eight sets of regulations, have after a period of stress and opposition finally received Legislative sanction.

- (1) The access to Buildings.
- (2) Dwelling Houses.
- (3) Slaughter Houses.
- (4) Removal of Offensive Matter.
- (5) House Refuse in Rural Districts.
- (6) House Refuse in Kingstown.
- (7) Privies.
- (8) The Keeping of Pigs.

(c) FINANCIAL.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1929 and 1930 are herewith shown :—

REVENUE.		1929.	1930.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts from Hospital and Graham Wing	...	82 8 8	86 8 5
„ „ Dispensaries	...	192 0 8	213 3 11
„ „ Police and Prison	...	13 8 11	16 9 8
		287 18 3	316 2 0
EXPENDITURE.		1929.	1930.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Personal Emoluments	...	6,578 2 6	6,942 0 3
Other Charges	...	5,966 13 11	6,076 10 7
Total	...	12,544 16 5	13,018 10 10
Revenue of the Colony	...	64,090 0 6	76,602 6 2

Expenditure due solely to Sanitation :—

		1929.	1930.
(a) Personal Emoluments	...	£ 645 5 0	£ 713 2 1
(b) Other Charges	...	1,287 12 9	1,391 0 4
Total	...	<u>£1,932 17 9</u>	<u>£2,104 2 5</u>

The allocation of the Expenditure was arranged under the following sub-heads :—

		1929.	1930.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Kingstown, Scavenging and Cleaning	...	723 4 7	753 7 7
2. Small Towns " "	...	306 4 7	306 0 8
3. Anti Mosquito Work	...	7 9 10	5 8 9
4. Rat Destruction	...	3 14 9	1 9 9
5. Public and School Latrines	...	60 12 10	163 3 10
6. Vaccines and Serums (including refrigeration)	...	51 18 0	50 3 7
7. Disinfection of Premises	...	18 17 1	5 1 4
8. Rent of Office	...	45 16 8	54 8 4
9. Miscellaneous (including publicity and propaganda)	...	28 11 3	20 9 2
10. Incinerator. Kingstown—costs besides those involved by P.W.D. in its erection	...		31 7 4
11. Purchase of Optical Lantern	...	41 0 5	
Totals	...	1,287 10 0	1,391 0 4

The Communal latrine over the sea on the Chateaubelair beach which had been destroyed by storm damage in 1929 was rebuilt and improved by putting down reinforced concrete piles. The expense which should have been defrayed from the funds of this small town was far in excess of what those funds could afford. The total cost just over £100 was covered by a special warrant of £62, excess vote of the Sanitary Department, and the difference from the town funds.

Owing to increased expenditure on School latrines it was necessary to curtail on other items.

The installation of the Incinerator for Kingstown proved more costly than was originally anticipated. In addition to the outlay by the Public Works, the Sanitary Department spent £31 on various requirements found necessary to give better satisfaction.

II. Public Health.

1. General Remarks—

The sickness recorded in the districts by the various Medical Officers is shown in the following table with the corresponding figures for 1929 :—

		1929.	1930.
Attendance at Dispensaries	...	27,240	30,556
Colonial Hospital—In patients	...	934	1,081
Out patient Casualties		239	316
Casualty Hospitals (2) In patients	...	67	103
Pauper, Lunatic, and Leper Asylums	...	176	179
Totals	...	28,656	32,235

The attendance at the district dispensaries continues to show a considerable increase. The numbers are exclusive of persons attended by the district dispensers at Sandy Bay, Bequia and Union Island.

There was no epidemic disease during the year. The number of deaths exclusive of still births was 692 compared with 903 in 1929. Deaths of children under 1 year 166; deaths of children from 1 to 5 years 123.

Diarrhœa in Children under 2 years of age—The condition was practically

as prevalent as in former years but the type was apparently less severe. It was responsible for 71 deaths as compared with 118 in 1929. In persons over 2 years of age there were 31 deaths.

The year 1930 was dry and hot but distinctly healthy. The birth rate was higher; the death rate, and mortality rate of children under 1 year of age much lower.

2. Communicable Diseases—

Mosquito or Insect Borne—Malaria.

The district returns show 458 cases. 12 cases were treated in the Colonial Hospital with 1 death.

Altogether 12 deaths were attributed to Malaria during the year but there was no definite outbreak.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is of opinion that in certain localities the cultivation of cotton is more favourable to the breeding of mosquitoes than the cultivation of sugar cane. I have not myself been able to verify this.

It is interesting to note that the common anopheline carrier of the island is not *albimanus* but *argyritarsis*. This is stated on the authority of Professor Hoffman of the Porto Rico School of Tropical Medicine who was kind enough to indentify the specimens sent him from St. Vincent.

Infectious Diseases—Enteric Fever.

10 cases were notified with 3 deaths.

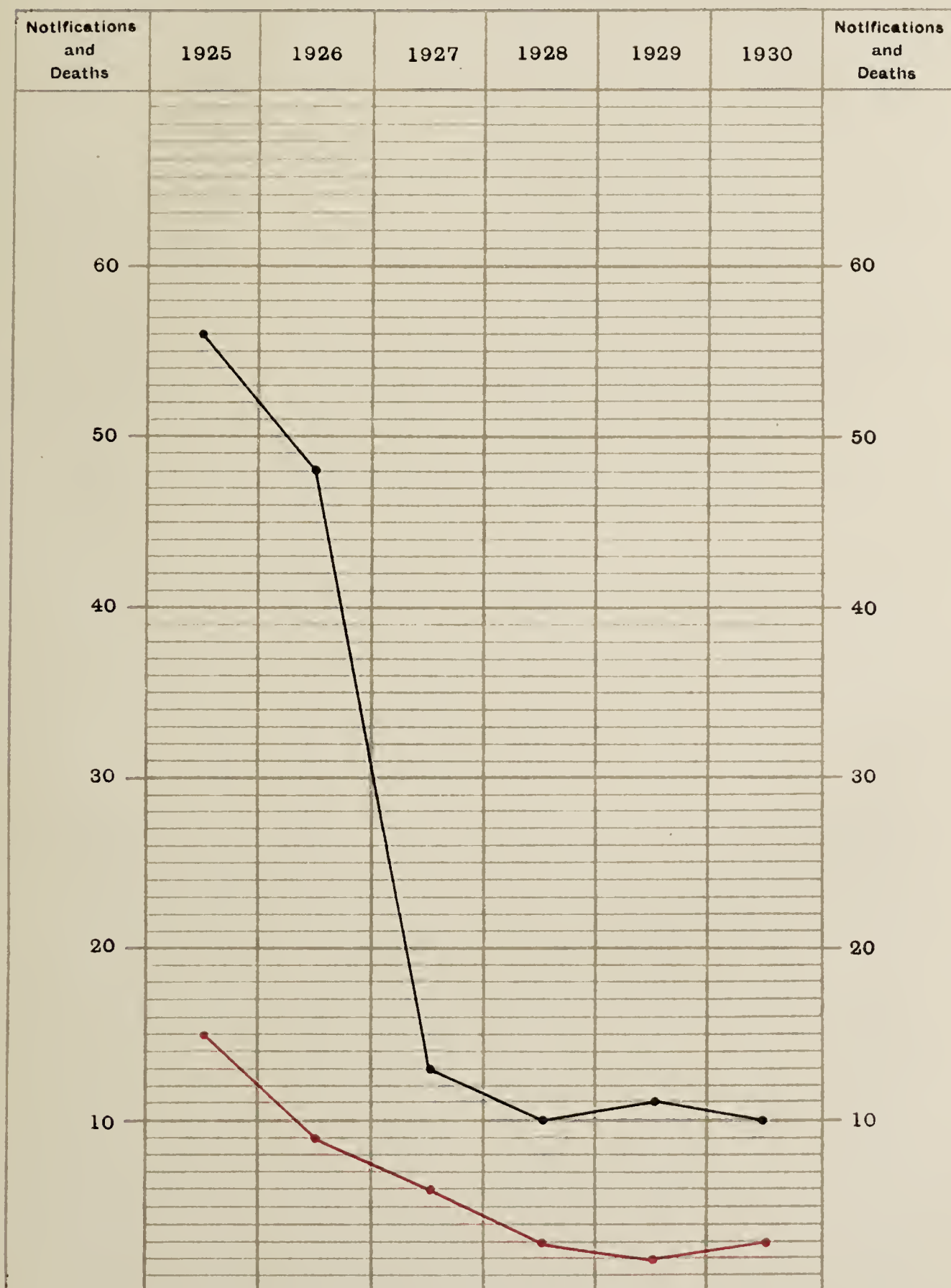
Distribution.		Cases.	Deaths.
Kingstown	...	7	1
District 1	...	—	—
„ 2 (South)	...	—	—
„ 2 (North)	...	2	2
„ 3	...	—	—
„ 4	...	—	—
„ 5	...	1	—
Totals	...	10	3
1st Quarter	...	1	—
2nd „	...	4	3
3rd „	...	3	—
4th „	...	2	—
Totals	...	10	3

INCIDENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER 1925—1930.

Medical District.	No. of Cases.						Total for 6 Years.
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	
No. 1 (Including Kingstown) ...	15	35	4	6	7	7	74
No. 2 (North) ...	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
No. 2 (South) ...	8	1	2	1	3	—	15
No. 3 ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
No. 4 ...	24	7	3	—	1	—	35
No. 5 ...	8	3	3	1	—	1	16
Total ...	56	48	13	10	11	10	148

ENTERIC FEVER IN ST. VINCENT.

Notifications and Deaths, 1925-1930.



Black Line — NOTIFICATIONS.

Red do. — DEATHS.

Chart A shows in graph form the steady decline in the incidence of the disease. That incidence is .192 per 1,000 and a death rate of .057 per 1,000 of the population.

508 antityphoid inoculations were given to contacts and other persons residing in the neighbourhood of notified cases. An effort is being made to carry out mass inoculations; as far as we are able roping in all the neighbourhood of a notified case.

Tuberculosis. 87 cases were notified, 70 of whom were of the pulmonary type; 51 deaths of which 46 were pulmonary. I cannot record progressive decline in this disease; on the other hand I cannot definitely state that there is any increase; the system of notification is better. Unfortunately the majority of the Pulmonary cases are encountered after the disease is advanced.

Bad housing conditions and overcrowding among the poorer classes are serious obstacles to progress. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find a man, his wife and 6 or 8 children of ages ranging from 16 years to 6 months living in a house 16 ft. x 10 ft. or smaller, divided into 2 rooms and totally unprovided with ventilation. To obviate the dangers arising from such conditions the regulations recently brought into force demand that new buildings are to be provided with ventilation openings of a total area equal to one tenth of the floor space.

In addition to bad housing conditions I must draw attention to the prevalence of the filthy habit, one might say of the whole population, of spitting indiscriminately everywhere. The peasantry do not like to have their attention called to this habit as they invariably destroy every notice "Please do not spit in any public place".

The primary school teachers should be persuaded to introduce some such slogan as is displayed in the printed notices into the daily curriculum of the school. Short pithy statements on subjects intimately associated with hygienic conditions might easily occupy a couple minutes before the regular school work begins and a couple minutes before the school is dismissed. The school rooms are swept out by the scholars themselves, and it has been brought to my notice that on occasions the sweeping is being continued after the children have assembled in the school room.

Yaws and Syphilis. In 1929 the number of injections given throughout the Colony was recorded as 7,258 at a cost of £467. 15. 9. In 1930 the recorded injections in the treatment of these conditions numbered 18,383 at a cost of £557. 7. 2. Previously it had been our desire to run an intensive campaign against Yaws, undoubtedly the most prevalent tropical condition in the Colony.

The problem was to find an efficient and not very painful preparation for intramuscular injection at the various dispensaries and so cheap that the Colony could afford an unlimited supply for all cases attending and requiring such treatment. Of the arsenicals the preference was given to Kharsulphan at a cost of 1/6 for each average mean dose of .3 gram. To continue this indefinitely in an intensive campaign would cost at least £1,000 per annum. In May Major O'Brien, M.C., while on an official visit to the Colony suggested to me to try "Sobita", Sodium Bismuth Tartrate (neutral). This preparation has been supplied in unlimited quantities in a mean average dose of 1 gr. per c.c. at a cost of about ½d. for such a dose. In consequence the number of injections has increased to over 18,000 a year. The District Medical Officers report favourably on its use. It will be given a fair and extended trial. In addition the districts are still supplied with a reasonable amount of arsenical preparations. Ulcers are very prevalent in the Colony. Whether the result of Yaws or Syphilis, varicosity or purely ulcer tropicus has to be decided by the individual Medical Officer. Failure to produce healing by prolonged treatment by injection will often depend on the type of ulceration.

Diphtheria. Two cases were reported from No. 5 District both from the settlement known as Byera Hill. Female child, 8 months old, reported on 17. 3. 30, was isolated with its mother at Georgetown Casualty Hospital. It

was a mild laryngeal type and cleared up quickly following two antitoxin injections. The premises were disinfected, contacts kept under surveillance, but no subsequent case developed until on 8. 4. 30 a young female was taken from the same locality with a suspicious looking throat. This was classified as Diphtheria and necessary precautions taken, but I was not satisfied clinically of the accuracy of the diagnosis.

Vital Statistics.		1929.	1930.
Estimated Population	...	51,995	53,228
Births (excluding still-births)	...	1,730	1,771
Birth rate per 1,000	...	33.27	35.34
Still Births	...	106	110
Percentage of live to still-births	...	6.13	5.85
Death rate per 1,000	...	17.36	15.07
Deaths of Children under 1 year (excluding still-births)	...	257	166
Mortality per 1,000 births	...	149	94

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1 District.	2 (South) District.	2 (North) District.	3 District.	4 District.	5 District.	Bequia and S. Grenadines. District.	Total.
<i>I. General Diseases.</i>								
1. Enteric Fever	1		2					3
5. Malaria	2	6	1	1			2	12
9. Whooping Cough	1						2	3
11. Influenza		5						5
16. Dysentery					1			1
25. Yaws		3			1			4
29. Tetanus	9			3	6	2		20
31. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	6	7	6	6		6	46
33. Tuberculosis Peritoneum	1			1				2
36. „ of other Organs	1							1
37. „ Disseminated	1			1				2
38. Syphilis	12	4	1	6	2		1	26
41. Purulent Infection	1							1
<i>II. General Diseases not included above.</i>								
43. Cancer of Tongue					1			1
44. „ „ Stomach &c.	3			1			1	5
45. „ „ Intestines &c.	1	1	1					3
46. „ Female Genital Organs	3	1						4
47. „ Breast	5	1						6
49. „ other and unspecified organs	1			2				3
52. Chronic Rheumatism		2						2
57. Diabetes	2						1	3
58. Anæmia		1						1
<i>III. Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>								
70. Encephalitis	1							1
72. Tabes Dorsalis							1	1
73. Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	1				1			2
74. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	9	1	1	2	3	2		18
75. Paralysis of unstated origin	1	1			3	1	1	7
78. Epilepsy						2		2
84. Other Diseases of the Nervous System			1			1		2
Carried forward	71	32	14	23	24	8	15	187

CAUSES OF DEATH.—*Continued.*

	1 District.	2 (South) District.	2 (North) District.	3 District.	4 District.	5 District.	Bequia and S. Grenadines. District.	Total.
Brought forward	71	32	14	23	24	8	15	187
IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System.								
90. Other Diseases of the Heart	13	3		8	5	4	1	34
91. Diseases of the Arteries	4	3			2	1	1	11
V. Diseases of the Respiratory System.								
99. Bronchitis	8	2	4	13	11	3	2	43
100. Broncho-pneumonia	6	1	2				1	10
101. Pneumonia Lobar	3				1			4
103. Congestion	1							1
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System.								
111. Ulcer of Stomach	1				1	1		3
112. Other diseases of Stomach						2		2
114. Diarrhœa under 2 years	14	13	6	11	15	6	6	71
114. „ over 2 years	15	3		5	2	3	3	31
115. Ankylostomiasis	3	2		1	1			7
116. Ascariasis	1	5	3	10	14	11		44
118. Hernia and Obstruction	2	1		2	3			8
119. Other Diseases of Intestines					1			1
122. Cirrhosis of Liver	1							1
124. Other Diseases of Liver					1			1
126. Peritonitis	1							1
VII. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.								
128. Acute Nephritis	1		1	2	2			6
129. Chronic Nephritis	9	2	1	2	5	5	1	25
131. Other Diseases of Kidney	1							1
133. Diseases of Bladder							1	1
134. „ „ Urethra	1							1
137. Cyst of Ovary	1							1
VIII. The Puerperal State.								
143. Accidents of Pregnancy	1							1
145. Other accidents of Child Birth	1	1				1		3
148. Puerperal Convulsions	1							1
IX. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.								
151. Gangrene	4			2				6
152. Carbuncle				1				1
X. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion								
..		1						1
XI. Congenital Malformations								
...	3		1	1				5
XII. Diseases of Early Infancy.								
160. Congenital Debility	5	5	4	9	5	6	1	35
161. Premature Birth	1	2		1		3	3	10
162. Other Diseases		3	2	1				6
XIII. Old Age								
...	25	10	11	18	17	7	11	99
Carried forward	198	89	49	110	110	61	46	663

CAUSES OF DEATH.—*Continued.*

	1 District.	2(South) District.	2(North) District.	3 District.	4 District.	5 District.	Bequia and S. Grenadines District.	Totals.
Brought forward	... 198	89	49	110	110	61	46	663
XIV. <i>External Causes.</i>								
168. Suicide by Strangulation	... 1							1
178. Burns	... 1					1	1	3
179. Scalds	... 1							1
185. Accidental Injury by Fall	... 1				1	1		3
XV. Ill Defined Diseases	...	1		2	8	4	6	21
	202	90	49	112	119	67	53	692
Still Births	...		...			...		110
Total Deaths	...		...			...		802

III. General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage Disposal. With the introduction of the new Sanitary Regulations in October desirable and necessary changes were effected in the regulations governing the removal and disposal of sewage matter in Kingstown. Here the pail system is in use and final disposal is carried out by dumping the material into the sea from the ends of conveniently placed piers. Heretofore the carriers were allowed to ply their calling between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m.; and pails were not required by law to be covered. The new regulations fix the hours from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., and require that all pails be provided with close fitting covers so as to prevent the escape of offensive odours. The owners or agents of barracks and the occupiers of premises other than barracks are held responsible for the removal and disposal of sewage from their premises.

Outside Kingstown and the sections of the Small Towns near the sea, the prevailing type of privy is the deep pit latrine.

The Sanitary Department since its reorganisation in 1927 has caused 2,682 privies of all types to be built. This has been the result of notices and verbal directions to householders.

The Department is now requiring from the peasantry a more substantial structure than was formerly accepted. Permission was granted for the installation of more septic tanks of which there are now 47. All are functioning satisfactorily, though at times handicapped by the intermittent supply of pipe borne water.

A new public communal latrine over the sea at Chateaubelair was erected at a total cost of £106.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal. The system instituted in 1928 whereby all the streets in Kingstown are swept and cleansed and house refuse removed by 1 p.m. daily has been well maintained.

In the Small Towns, street sweeping, weeding and the removal of house refuse are carried on throughout the week. In Kingstown, unsightly boxes have given place to metal covered dust bins. Each householder is required to provide his own bin. The Department maintains public bins in the market square and along portions of the bay front. From the passing of the regulations 195 privately owned metal bins have been provided.

With the erection on the outskirts of Kingstown of a Watson Incinerator capable of destroying 4 tons of refuse in 10 hours, the bulk of the city's refuse is now incinerated. Owing to the high percentage of combustible material in the refuse there has been no expense in the purchase of fuel. On very rainy days old motor car tyres afforded the necessary help.

The refuse is dealt with as follows :—The carts drive up to the incinerator and deposit the loads under a shed in front of the feeding door. Two men with light forks do the sorting ; bottles, tin, broken crockery and scrap iron are sent to the clinker heap ; dirt, gravel and muck from the gutters is trenched ; the remainder is burnt ; banana stems have to be split and dried before they can be burnt.

During the nine months of operation approximately 1,185 tons of refuse have been destroyed, an average of over 4 tons a day.

From the Small Towns 8,517 donkey-cart loads of an aggregate weight of 1,773 tons of garbage have been removed and destroyed by dumping and partial burning on the foreshore.

Drainage. No new public drains were laid down during the year. At the instance of the Sanitary Inspectors 468 foul drains were cleared, 45 repaired and 40 new ones were constructed on private premises.

Water Supplies. The pipe borne supply for Trounaca, laid down in 1929, has proved successful. It has been extended to include the village of Rosebank.

In Kingstown, Georgetown, Chateaubelair and Calliaqua the supply was intermittent during the dry season.

The Kingstown Board at considerable expense secured an additional supply from a stream which runs through the Montrose Estate. It was anticipated that this would allow a continuous supply during the dry season.

Clearance of bush and undergrowth. Overgrowth in and around premises was reduced by cutting down 123 trees and trimming 831 others. 615 yards were cleared of weeds. The attack on excessive vegetation on occupied premises is steadily maintained. Marked signs of this can be seen in Kingstown. The building regulations require 450 square feet of open space in the rear of buildings.

Sanitary Inspections and Work. 20,013 notices and verbal directions issued by Sanitary Inspectors were complied with. 293 latrines were caused to be erected and 202 repaired ; 596 accumulations of manure removed ; 290 retail shops, 35 parlours, 115 bakehouses, 7,089 yards, 282 hog swamps and 40 cook shops cleaned ; 4 bakehouses and 21 eaves gutters repaired ; 58 cake trays made fly proof ; 366 boats emptied of stagnant water ; 67 premises lime washed ; 44 premises disinfected for infectious diseases.

Direct Anti mosquito work involved the oiling of 106 drains and 1,286 pools. Larvæ were found in 158 boats and on 449 premises.

Deratisation. 1,155 rats and 48 mice were caught and destroyed. Traps are lent to persons applying for them and poisoned baits are set by request.

School Hygiene.

The District Medical Officers are required as a part of their duties to make quarterly visits to the schools in their respective districts. The scope of the inspection is limited to a report on the general condition of the pupils present, numbers apparently healthy and numbers afflicted with skin diseases, yaws and ulcers, the sanitary condition of the school building, yard and latrine. 128 such visits of inspection were paid to the 35 schools of the Colony. The pupils present on these occasions numbered 15,910 ; 625 were recommended for medical treatment, 220 for Yaws, 128 with ulcers and 251 with skin diseases.

The Sanitary Department is wholly responsible for the erection and maintenance of School Latrines.

The Education Department and the School Managers are responsible for the daily cleanliness.

During 1930 the following new latrines were erected :—

1. Barronallie Anglican	...	£ 19 5 2
4 compartment privy cesspit		
2. Lowmans' (Windward) Anglican	...	17 17 3
3 compartment privy cesspit		
3. Lowmans' (Leeward) Anglican	...	12 9 2
3 compartment privy cesspit		

Reconditioned Latrines.

1. Chateaubelair Wesleyan	...	5 7 2
2. Canouan and Mayreau Government	...	4 5 0
3. Dicksons' Wesleyan	...	7 0 0
4. Georgetown Government	...	11 3 7

Minor Repairs.

1. Marriaqua Government	...	18 2
2. Troumaca "		2 1 6
3. Layou "	...	1 0 10
4. Questelles "	...	8 2
5. Calliaqua "	...	1 3

Labour Conditions.

Despite the general world depression, unemployment among the labouring classes may be said to be negligible.

Labourers in large numbers returned from the oil refineries in Curaçao, and the sugar estates of Cuba and Santo Domingo, but were able to find employment on the roads which are undergoing reconstruction and on the cotton plantations where larger areas are being put under cultivation. The help afforded by the expenditure of grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund should maintain the level of employment for some time to come.

Housing and Town Planning.

For our present purposes the housing conditions are considered as they exist in :—

- A. Village settlements outside of Land Settlement Areas.
- B. Village settlements in Land Settlement Areas.
- C. Estate Barracks.
- D. Small Towns.
- E. Kingstown.

A. The Houses in this class are built by the occupiers on the estates of large land owners, or on rented or freehold lands. In the former case the estate owner gives the labourer a free house spot on the understanding that his labour is at the service of the estate. The poorest type of house is found in this class of settlement. The obvious reason appears to be that the permanence of occupation does not necessarily hold out a reasonable prospect of security of tenure. This type is built either entirely of "trash", wattled sides and trash roof, or "wattle and daub" sides and trash roof.

A typical "wattle and daub" house measures about 13 ft. by 9 ft. and is divided into 2 rooms. The pillars, posts, sleepers, runners and rafters are made of native undressed lumber. The frame work of the sides is interlaced with strips of bamboo, or "wattle", a species of wild cane. These strips form a support for the "daub" of which the sides of the house are made. "Daub" consists of a mixture of clay, cow's dung, wood ash, or "bittie", i.e., the residue from the manufacture of arrowroot starch. The "daub" is puddled in a hole and brought to the

proper consistency by the addition of water. If the floor is just beaten clay it rests on the ground : if made of wood it is erected one or two feet off the ground on the cut stumps of trees or on stones poised on one another. The roof is made of bundles of trash from the sugar cane or bundles of grass securely tied together by strands of native lianes. A "trash" roof keeps the rooms cool and lasts from 3 to 5 years. There is no ventilation when window and door are closed at night.

Now a house lot seldom exceeds 60 ft. by 40 ft. or 2,400 square feet on which the occupier has to put up some form of Kitchen, and a pit latrine, in some cases a donkey shed. In all probability he keeps a pig or a goat.

Before the passing of the Public Health Ordinance of 1927 no latrine accommodation existed.

In the case of rented or freehold spots the type of house is better. Structures entirely of wood, or with galvanised roofing begin to make their appearance. But still the house spots are too small and cramped. There is no provision for roads or water ; a stream or a spring in the neighbourhood, sometimes protected, often otherwise, supplies the water demand ; native tracks wind irregularly among the houses ; there is no provision for the disposal of refuse and garbage except by the estate carts which periodically remove the dumps as fertiliser for the growing crops.

B. Village settlements in Land Settlement Areas.

These exist where the Government have acquired large estates, cut them up into holdings and sold them out to the peasantry on easy terms.

Here we find a distinctly better type of house due no doubt to the better economic condition of these settlers. A better and larger residence with the necessary domestic conveniences, larger yard space. In spite of the noticeable improvement in the type of house, it is unfortunately true that these houses are inadequately ventilated ; and the yard space overcrowded with trees and shrubs which though of economic value are allowed to shut out the air and sunshine ; tropical vegetation is allowed to run riot at the expense of the beneficial values of fresh air and sunshine.

During the past year the Government has been able to provide a piped supply of pure water to one or more of these settlements. Assistance has been asked through the Colonial Development Act to enable more of these village settlements both in classes A and B to be provided with the blessing and luxury of a pure water supply.

C. Estate Barracks.

These are buildings erected by large land-owners to house their labourers. They are occupied free of rent. But the occupier is expected to work on the estate. A typical "barrack" is a one storeyed wooden building, covered with thatch, shingle or corrugated iron, divided into rooms 8 ft. by 10 ft. Each room shelters a labouring man and his family, if he has any. No provision is made for cooking. Water is usually got from the stream that drives the estate mill. Apart from the above common type there are barracks on certain estates, which are particularly well built and affording many conveniences to the occupiers. It is worthy of note that nearly every estate is now provided with deep pit latrines, for the use of its barrack tenantry.

D. The Small Towns are larger villages, 5 in number situated on the coast line, 3 on the Leeward, 2 on the Windward side of the island. They enjoy a certain amount of local self government. Such control measures have tended to the erection of better built houses, and the maintenance and upkeep of better roads. They are provided with a pipe borne water supply, which though in some cases by no means perfect, ensures a good wholesome supply of drinking water for the community.

The revenue derived from rates and taxes is too small in amount to render any immediate improvement possible without assistance from the general funds of the Colony.

Each small town is scavenged daily, and each is supplied with a communal latrine built over the sea.

Laxity of the local control measures has resulted in excessive overgrowth and the building of two or more dwelling houses where only one should be allowed, i.e. a gradual and progressive diminution of available yard space.

E. Kingstown the capital town of the Colony is under the control of a municipal board of management, some elected, others nominated by the Government. The Board has or should have plenary powers for exercising its control. Since its inception it has done splendid work, but I am of opinion that it has not exercised all that is expected of it in supervising and carrying out its duties in connection with the housing problem of the municipality. In this area the labouring peasantry live in the poorer localities known as Paul's Lot and Bottom Town. Here the houses are becoming more and more dilapidated, yard space curtailed and often filled with debris; barrack rooms are small, dirty and overerowed. Paul's Lot is an area of land acquired by the town, originally well laid out in house spots, with definite though narrow road communications. The roads have been encroached on and in one case actually built on.

Each house spot was intended for one dwelling house; by degrees the Kitchen has been turned into living quarters. Paul's Lot does not enjoy the same privileges as the rest of the town in the respect of roads, lighting, water supply, and the class and type of house permissible of erection.

The activities of the Sanitary Department have been devoted during the past two years towards trying to effect improvements in the various defects alluded to above.

The minimum area prescribed for a house lot is 50 ft. x 75 ft., i.e., 3,750 square feet, with the proviso, inserted at the wish of the Unofficial Members of the Legislature, that the Sanitary Authority may at its discretion approve a smaller area. The "black" Caribs at Rosebank petitioned the Government that their houses were in danger of being washed away by storm water from the hill sides and ravine near their settlement. They refused the offer to transfer the settlement to the flatter lands of Wallibou and were finally accommodated by the Government with another hillside inaccessible to any form of wheel traffic.

During the last two months of the year 16 building notices were approved.

SAINT VINCENT.

No.....of District.....

SANITARY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ERECT A NEW BUILDING.

Regulations made by the Sanitary Authority under Sections 10 (ii) and 6 of the Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1929.

Situation of proposed building.....
No. of Lot.....Size of Lot.....
Name and Address of Owner.....

1. Description of building:—

- (a) Whether dwelling house, shop, &c.....
- (b) Dimensions of building.....Length.....Width.....
- (c) No. and size of habitable rooms—(length, width, height).....
- (d) Type and total area of ventilation openings.....
- (e) Material proposed for sides.....
- (f) Material proposed for covering roof.....
- (g) Is roof ceiled or close-boarded?.....
- (h) Height of floor above ground.....
2. Width of space between face of house and street alignment.....
3. Width of passage between building and boundary on each side.....

- 4. Area of open space in rear of building.....
- 5. Latrine accommodation (position, type).....
- 6. Date on which work is to be commenced.....

.....
Signature of Owner.

Date.

Signature of Builder.

Date.

I certify that I have visited the proposed site and that the particulars as to size are correct.

Sanitary Inspector.

Date.

Notice approved.

Chief Medical and Health Officer.

Two copies of this Notice are to be made out and sent to the Chief Medical and Health Officer through the District Sanitary Inspector, at least 14 days before the proposed date for commencement. An approved copy must be kept on the work during its progress.

Food in Relation to Health.

Registered premises engaged in the preparation and sale of food include 222 provision shops, 65 parlours, 46 bakehouses, 10 aerated water factories, 10 cook shops, 6 groceries and 1 dairy.

1,126 medical certificates of freedom from infectious diseases were issued to persons engaged in the preparation and sale of food.

Meat. In the Kingstown Abattoir there were slaughtered 615 cattle, 146 sheep, 106 goats and 336 pigs. No animals are imported for slaughter.

Milk. 371 milk vendors and dairymen were licensed. 322 samples of milk were tested ; 15 were found adulterated.

Inspectors are provided with lactometers and are instructed to take readings of samples of milk from time to time, and to send to the central office samples giving abnormal readings, high or low.

The Babcock Milk Test is used for determining the percentage of fats and non-fatty solids.

The products, milk, butter and cream, of the Ottley Hall Dairy which supplies the Government Institutions continue to reach a high standard of purity.

Bread. The standard of cleanliness of the bakehouses was satisfactory. Before a bakehouse can be licensed it has to be certified by the District Sanitary Inspector as complying with the bakehouse regulations.

119 medical certificates were issued to bakers.

Unsound Food. 4 casks of codfish, 7 barrels of herrings, 12 tins of salmon, 4 tins sardines and 25 bottles of preserved fruit were seized, condemned and disposed of as unfit for human consumption.

Measures taken to spread the Knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation.

Lantern lectures on Tuberculosis, Hookworm and Malaria were continued. Lantern slides on Child Welfare and the work of the Red Cross during the Great War have been added to our supply. The best attended lecture was given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in the Anglican School house at Barrouallie.

Training of Sanitary Personnel.

Seven candidates took the the annual course of lectures and demonstrations

and sat the qualifying examination ; 6 passed and were awarded the local certificate.

The entire staff of inspectors is now locally qualified.

The fees collected amounted to £6. 19. 10.

Mosquito collecting apparatus was purchased and more books added to the Sanitary Inspectors' Library.

Prosecutions.

For various breaches of the Public Health Ordinances, 63 cases were laid ; all were convicted. In many cases the defendants were simply cautioned and " abatement orders " made against them.

The fines imposed amounted to £17. 16. 6.

I desire to express my thanks to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for his work and the help I have received from him during the year. I am also indebted to him for copious notes and tables prepared for me for this section of the report.

The Sanitary Inspectors have worked well and faithfully during the year, vying with each other in efforts to improve the sanitary conditions of their respective districts.

TABLE 1.

SANITARY WORK.

Inspections of Premises, &c., by Sanitary Inspectors.

Months.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Visits to dwellings and other premises ...	4,232	4,321	4,614	4,306	4,459	4,387	4,053	4,243	4,725	4,431	5,750	5,299	54,820
No. of shops, stores, bake-houses, &c. inspected	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average per month.
Retail shops ...	166	189	190	189	164	179	170	174	185	181	199	202	182
Bakehouses ...	44	44	42	41	43	42	32	37	38	29	43	47	40
Markets ...	26	21	21	21	22	23	22	20	19	19	21	21	22
Fish trays ...	110	144	130	168	106	100	105	107	135	115	104	140	122
Cake „ ...	132	133	144	152	126	100	117	129	120	19	126	140	120
Bread shops ...	17	17	16	18	20	20	13	16	20	20	25	19	18
Cook „ ...	17	16	16	20	12	14	10	11	23	12	31	17	17
Parlours ...	24	23	21	28	28	25	23	23	22	19	27	18	23
Fry shops ...	19	18	15	15	15	13	9	12	11	10	18	16	14
Hotels ...	6	8	7	6	7	6	4	5	8	4	6	8	6
Public latrines ...	39	34	33	32	33	34	26	32	35	26	26	36	32
Estate „ ...	34	48	31	28	21	45	21	38	6	33	32	13	30
Aerated factories ...	10	9	11	11	14	14	14	15	30	14	16	15	14
Other „ ...	13	19	16	10	24	16	8	12	11	9	14	14	14
Tanneries ...	7	3	4	3	3	6	3	3	4	3	3	4	4
Schools ...	25	25	26	21	21	22	19	23	24	30	24	24	24
Dumping grounds ...	49	46	41	34	31	24	28	28	32	23	25	34	33
Cemeteries ...	16	17	15	12	16	16	13	19	15	15	18	19	16
Church yards ...	17	16	19	12	11	16	11	15	16	16	17	13	15
Slaughteries ...	25	20	18	16	18	19	20	21	20	19	20	20	20
Dairies and cowsheds ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boats ...	174	180	165	163	177	167	151	162	167	126	193	191	168
Garages ...	20	16	16	17	18	19	18	20	18	17	19	14	18
Milk vendors' utensils ...	65	68	45	63	28	30	54	31	14	51	31	75	46

TABLE 2.

Results of Notices and Verbal Directions.

Yards filled in	...	41	Parlours cobwebbed	...	30
„ cleaned	...	7,089	Bakehouses „	...	73
„ paved	...	2	Cook shops „	...	25
Drains cleaned	...	468	Bakehouses scrubbed	...	42
Concrete Drains constructed	...	11	Retail shops „	...	93
„ „ repaired	...	8	Parlours „	...	5
Earthen „ constructed	...	29	Cook shops „	...	15
„ „ repaired	...	37	Dustbins provided	...	192
Privy-cesspits built	...	239	„ repaired	...	12
„ „ repaired	...	107	Uncovered dustbins covered	...	12
Pail closets built	...	54	Concrete floor of shops repaired	...	4
„ „ repaired	...	94	„ „ Bakehouses „	...	4
Kentucky latrine repaired	...	1	Stable built	...	1
Accumulations of manure removed	...	596	Public latrines cleansed	...	78
Trees cut down	...	123	Eaves gutters repaired	...	21
„ trimmed	...	831	Cesspits deodorised	...	86
Premises cleared of bush	...	615	„ emptied	...	3
Dwelling houses repaired	...	8	„ filled in	...	39
Privies limewashed	...	7	Cisterns screened	...	5
Bakehouses limewashed	...	24	Hog swamps cleansed	...	282
Retail shops „	...	32	Boats emptied of stagnant water	...	366
Cook „ „	...	2	Cake trays made fly proof	...	58
Barracks „	...	2	Breadbins „ „	...	3
Retail shops cobwebbed	...	197	Building Notices approved	...	16

TABLE 3.

DERATISATION.

Rats caught by Dept.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
(a) Poisoned	...	—	35	26	—	—	11	19	—	6	17	10	13	137
(b) Trapped	...	84	118	93	82	116	88	97	84	78	60	66	52	1,018
(c) Mice	...	7	7	6	—	—	5	4	—	3	9	2	5	48
Total	...	91	160	125	82	116	104	120	84	87	86	78	70	1,203

TABLE 4.

Registration of persons engaged in the preparation and sale of Food.

Sanitary District.	Shop Clerks.	Milk Vendors.	Dairy Men.	Bread Vendors.	Parlour Keepers.	Hucksters.	Bakers.	Aerated water Makers.	Cook Shop Employees.	Fry Shop Employees.	Total.
Kingstown ...	119	118	—	20	56	71	52	8	16	5	465
No. 1 ...	18	—	53	—	6	6	6	5	—	—	94
No. 2 (North) ...	25	9	—	—	—	36	12	—	—	—	82
No. 2 (South) ...	34	66	66	2	4	33	15	—	2	—	222
No. 3 ...	38	—	33	—	2	20	1	—	—	—	94
No. 4 ...	41	—	—	—	—	12	15	3	—	—	71
No. 5 ...	39	11	11	1	1	17	22	2	—	—	104
Bequia ...	10	4	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	—	31
Union Island ...	8	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	23
Total ...	342	208	163	23	69	220	130	18	18	5	1,196

TABLE 5.

Medical examination of persons engaged in the preparation and sale of Food.

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Shop Clerks ...	48	63	25	25	29	18	36	34	36	29	14	27	384
Milk Vendors ...	50	33	10	5	5	12	18	14	24	12	17	27	227
Dairy Men ...	37	14	8	1	—	—	8	5	—	5	12	5	95
Bread Vendors ...	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	—	6	1	2	3	22
Parlour Keepers ...	5	10	7	—	4	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	33
Hucksters ...	38	43	10	5	9	18	15	16	20	10	12	18	224
Bakers ...	17	14	5	10	13	11	11	4	9	6	6	13	119
Aerated Water Makers ...	—	4	—	—	2	2	2	—	3	5	—	2	20
Cook Shop Employees ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	195	183	65	56	62	66	98	74	99	70	63	95	1,126

TABLE 6.

Register of Establishments engaged in the preparation and sale of Food.

Sanitary District.		Description of Establishments.									Totals.
		Aerated Water Factories.	Provisions Shops.	Parlours.	Bakeries.	Dairies.	Groc- eries.	Fry Shops.	Cook Shops.	Hotels.	
Kingstown	...	5	47	53	7	—	4	5	8	5	134
No. 1	...	1	17	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	28
No. 2 (North)	...	—	25	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	33
No. 2 (South)	...	—	22	4	6	—	—	—	2	—	34
No. 3	...	—	33	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	35
No. 4	...	2	34	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	44
No. 5	...	2	36	1	9	—	2	—	—	—	50
Bequia	...	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
Totals	...	10	222	65	46	1	6	5	10	5	370

TABLE 7.

PRIVY ACCOMMODATION ON ESTATES.

Results of notices and verbal directions.

Sanitary District.	No. of Estates.	Privy accommodation provided 1927-1929.		Privy accommodation provided 1930.		Total accommodation, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.	
		Labourers.	Staff.	Labourers.	Staff.	Labourers.	Staff.
No. 1 ...	5	115	—	180	5	295	5
No. 2 (North) ...	4	75	6	—	—	75	6
No. 2 (South) ...	12	375	20	60	4	435	24
No. 3 ...	26	705	8	—	—	705	8
No. 4 ...	19	968	37	90	16	1,058	53
No. 5 ...	8	402	37	—	24	402	61
Bequia ...	4	60	2	—	—	60	2
Total ...	78	2,700	110	330	49	3,030	159

TABLE 8.

PRIVY ACCOMMODATION ON PREMISES OTHER THAN ESTATES.

Results of notices and verbal directions.

Sanitary District.		Types of Privies constructed 1927-1929.			Types of Privies constructed 1930.			Privies of all types constructed 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.
		Privy Cess-pits.	Pail Closets.	Septic Tanks.	Privy Cess-pits.	Pail Closets.	Septic Tanks.	
Kingstown	...	—	121	7	—	15	—	143
No. 1	...	104	1	4	19	1	—	129
No. 2 (North)	...	245	36	1	54	6	—	342
No. 2 (South)	...	140	74	—	27	20	1	262
No. 3	...	174	2	2	38	2	1	219
No. 4	...	1,039	4	—	61	1	—	1,105
No. 5	...	136	10	—	19	—	—	165
Bequia	...	131	148	—	9	9	—	297
Union Island	...	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
Canouan	...	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Total	...	1,969	396	14	247	54	2	2,682

TABLE 9.

Scavenging and cleansing of Town.

Name of Town.		Cart loads of garbage removed.												Total No. of loads.	No. of Cubic yards.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Kingstown	...	317	266	308	278	260	249	268	262	289	300	267	286	3,350	4,040
Georgetown	...	256	230	272	230	231	214	231	240	116	233	205	211	2,669	1,565
Barrouallie	...	130	136	136	132	144	140	126	146	236	149	146	128	1,749	875
Layou	...	192	140	140	128	140	138	130	140	238	226	180	130	1,922	961
Calliaqua	...	112	110	96	90	112	116	110	122	110	112	114	138	1,342	671
Chateaubelair	...	64	69	45	63	62	66	93	68	86	71	70	78	835	361
Total	...	1,071	951	997	921	949	923	958	978	1,075	1,091	982	971	11,867	8,473

TABLE 10.

PROSECUTIONS.

Cases determined and penalties imposed.

Offences.	No. of Cases.	No. of Convictions.	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Remarks.
Failing to comply with notices ...	10	10	1 17 0	5 0	2 2 0	
Obstructing Sanitary Inspector in the exercise of his duties }	1	1	10 0	2 0	12 0	
Having human excreta on premises	16	16	4 10 0	13 0	5 3 0	
Failing to provide Privy accommodation }	1	1	5 0	— — —	5 0	
Refusing to disclose name of owners of premises }	1	1	2 6	— — —	2 6	
Carrying human faecal matters in receptacles not properly constructed and covered }	2	2	10 0	6 0	16 0	
Failing to take out Food Vendors' Medical Certificates }	20	20	5 5 6	3 0	5 8 6	
Failing to register Bakehouses ...	2	2	1 5 0	— — —	1 5 0	
Throwing Cane peelings and Mango skins on the streets }	2	2	10 0	2 6	12 6	
Selling cakes &c., in boxes not protected from flies }	8	8	1 10 0	— — —	1 10 0	
	63	63	16 5 0	1 11 6	17 16 6	

IV. Port Health Work.

a. Places under Quarantine at December 31st, 1929 :—

Haiti	-	Small Pox
S. Martins	-	" "
S. Bartholomew	-	" "
Florida-Tampa	-	" "
Guatemala	-	" "
Venezuela	-	" "
Columbia-Puerto Colombo	-	" "
Brazil, Rio-Para-Manaos	-	Yellow Fever

b. Places Quarantine during the year 1930:—

August	-	Brazil	-	Yellow Fever
--------	---	--------	---	--------------

c. Places from which Quarantine was raised during the year 1930: —

January	-	Columbia	-	Small Pox and Yellow Fever
March	-	Brazil	-	Yellow Fever

d. Places under Quarantine at December 31st, 1930 :—

Haiti	-	Small Pox
S. Martins	-	" "
S. Bartholomew	-	" "
Florida-Tampa	-	" "
Guatemala	-	" "
Venezuela	-	" "
Brazil	-	Yellow Fever

e. Port of Kingstown—Total Arrivals, 1930 - 4,200

" " " " Departures, " - 4,046

f. In October 1 passenger was landed under surveillance for Small Pox via Trinidad.

V. Maternity and Child Welfare.

Colonial Hospital Returns—Maternity Ward 1930.

Total number of cases	-	200
Babies born alive	-	183 (males 95, females 88)
„ Still born, Full-term	-	19 (macerated 11)
„ „ „ Premature	-	5
„ B.B.A. Alive	-	7
„ „ „ Still Born	-	1
Miscarriages	-	4
„ B.B.A	-	1
Normal Births	-	167
Twins	-	6 pairs
Breech Presentations	-	5
Prolapse of cord	-	1

Deliveries under General Anaesthesia.

Forceps Deliveries	-	4
Manual	-	1
Craniotomy (Contracted Pelvis)	-	1
Puerperal Mania	-	1
Eclampsia	-	4

Deaths :—

1 Eclampsia died 1 hour after admission—1 Carcinoma of Uterus died 7 hours after delivery.

Notes on Still-born Babies.

Of the 24 cases, 14 were macerated.

Of the remaining 10 cases.

1. Obstructed Labour. Craniotomy.
2. Prolapse of cord, some hours before admission.
3. Mother eclamptic.
4. 7 months. History of a fall.
5. Mother Eclamptic.
6. Prolonged Labour. Primipara.
7. Difficult Labour. Forceps Delivery.
8. Mother died of Carcinoma of Uterus and Throat 7 hours after delivery.
9. Hydrocephalic with missing nasal septum.
10. 7 months. Placenta syphilitic.

These notes are kindly submitted for this return by the Nurse Matron of the Hospital.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

The Clinic, the first of its kind in St. Vincent, was opened on March 3rd, 1930. During the period from its inception to the end of the year 1930 patients attended for examination from beyond the limits of Kingstown, even from Barrouallie and the distant islet of Canouan.

The greatest value lies in its preventive work; the forestalling of the dangerous and often fatal complications of pregnancy, eclampsia, obstructed labour, &c. Fortunately, cases of contracted pelvis are not common.

Like most beginnings the clinic has not been fully understood at first. One is not to be disheartened at a case or two failing to return for successive examinations when instructed to do so.

Examination and advice are free, and medical treatment if necessary. The numbers have been encouraging, but there is no reason why all expectant mothers of the working class in Kingstown should not attend the Clinic.

The Clinic is held weekly on Tuesdays at 10 a.m. The Resident Surgeon is in charge with 2 nurses in attendance, of whom at least one is a fully qualified midwife. After examination the patient is advised as to her mode of life, diet exercise, &c., up to the time of her confinement.

Suspected cases, i.e., cases suspected to deviate from the normal, or with an accompanying disease of the heart or kidneys, are advised to return monthly or fortnightly as considered necessary for further examination.

A careful record of all examination is kept as well, as well as an Index for future reference.

For the period March 3rd—December 31st, 1930, 85 patients attended the Clinic. Some of these presented themselves three, four, or more times. Of this number 65 or 76.5 % were confined in the Maternity Wards of the hospital.

The great majority of the patients who attended the Clinic were advised to have their confinements in the Maternity Ward of the hospital.

During the period under review there was—

(a) 1 case of Eclampsia among the attendants at the Clinic. This case came from far in the Country and did not attend regularly. In the period previous to the Clinic, 3 cases of Eclampsia were admitted to the Maternity Wards, one of whom died.

(b) 1 case of instrumental labour. This attended the Clinic once, and was warned to attend subsequent Clinics but failed to do so.

(c) No case of puerperal sepsis.

Dr. Lai Kiow writes that he can safely say that the Clinic has justified its existence and has proved of great benefit to the mothers of the working class of the community.

If the Clinic is to be continued permanently, and it should be, the question of increased accommodation will have to be considered.

The Registered Still-births of the Colony are shown as follows :—

		Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Quarter	-	17	11	28
2nd „	-	11	12	23
3rd „	-	16	12	28
4th „	-	15	16	31
Total	-			110

The Total still-births is four in excess of the number in 1929. 17 were legitimate ; 93 were illegitimate. The greatest number is recorded as occurring in Kingstown—36.

Apart from the ravages of disease as shown by the hospital returns of 14 macerated babies in a total of 24 still-births, there still continues sufficient evidence to guarantee the assertion that the type of attendance practised by the grannies in the Colony is far from satisfactory.

Of 20 deaths from Tetanus, 13 occurred in the newly born ; 4 in No. 1 District, 2 in No. 3 District, 5 in No. 4 District and 2 in No. 5 District.

It is noteworthy that no case of Tetanus neonatorum has been recorded in the districts on the leeward coast though it is admitted or believed that the conditions of the peasantry are on a poorer financial scale on this coast line as compared with the conditions existing on the windward.

VI. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The statistical returns of the work performed during the year are appended.

At the Colonial Hospital new baths were fitted in the Maternity and Children's Wards. The latter ward was ceiled. A new telephone switch board was installed, and various minor repairs effected whenever necessary.

The dispensary at the Cedars was painted and repaired.

At Layou new quarters were obtained by taking over 2 rooms in the newly established Recreation Building.

In January subsidiary Dispensaries were fitted up at the Police Stations at Colonaire and Calliaqua, equipped and stocked with drugs.

In August a similar subsidiary dispensary with a resident dispenser was established at Sandy Bay on the north eastern side of the island. This supplies a long felt want. The dispenser stationed here also acts as a Sanitary Inspector and visits weekly the settlements from Orange Hill to Fancy. The Medical Officer No. 5 District attends at this Dispensary once a fortnight. The establishing of this dispensary was strongly advocated by the Honourable A. DaSantos, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, elected for the Windward division, and with the establishment there was promise of improved road surface whereby the Medical Officer might be able to visit weekly, and the extension of the telephone service.

Such dispensaries in the distant parts of each district are a distinct improvement on the ordinary visiting station, and a great convenience to the sick poor of the area supplied. It is anticipated that a subsidiary dispensary will be opened up at Mesopotamia Police Station early in January, 1931 and at Trounaca later in the year.

The Southern Grenadines. The Medical Officer of Carriacou paid 22 visits to Union Island, 11 to Mayreau, and 11 to Canouan. He records 509 as the number of attendances on cases. "The most outstanding climatic feature during the year was the prolonged and severe drought which had a deleterious influence on crops throughout the Grenadines and accounted for a great shortage of water supply, a problem which is dependent solely on rainfall. Taking into consideration this depressing factor one cannot say that the health conditions for the year have been bad. The principal diseases treated during the period under survey were Ascariasis 107 cases, Malaria 18, Diarrhoea in Children 33, Syphilis congenital and acquired 38, Yaws 11. No case of Yaws was seen in Mayreau. The main drainage in the Ashton valley was opened and the drainage of swamps in Union Island was accomplished under the district Sanitary Inspector who further showed his activity by giving lectures at various centres on the proper disposal of human discharges, manure and garbage, and stressing how important these things are in preventing fly borne disease. As a result of his efforts he was instrumental in securing the construction of 15 new latrines during the year."

The attendance on cases rendered by the resident dispenser numbered 293.

The services of the two nurse "Grannies" at Union Island were dispensed with and a better qualified and certificated Nurse-Midwife stationed there in their place.

The Medical Officer No. 1 District should visit Bequia fortnightly. Owing to the difficulties of transport he only paid 14 visits.

His attendances number 195. The attendances of the resident dispenser number 757.

The total attendances rendered by district Medical Officers at the various dispensaries and visiting stations number 30,556; those rendered by resident dispensers at Union Island, Bequia and Sandy Bay amount to 1,541.

Successful Vaccinations—St. Vincent	-	912
Bequia	-	47
Southern Grenadines	-	47
Total	...	<u>1,006</u>

This increase in numbers has resulted from the help of the Police, district nurse-midwives, and district sanitary inspectors, in looking up the defaulting mothers and urging them to bring the children for vaccination.

VII. Prisons and Asylums.

(a) Prisons.

		Remaining from 1929.	Admitted 1930.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31. 12. 30.
Males	...	24	125	125	—	24
Females	...	11	72	80	—	3

The prison Surgeon reports that the general health of the prisoners has been good. One prisoner was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum and another to the Leper Asylum.

Lepers.

In 1929, early March, 3 lepers, 1 boy and 2 girls, were discharged ; all 3 were children from the same family. Improvement following injections of Moogrol tempted us to allow them out of the institution under the same continued treatment as outpatients at the Central dispensary. In July the boy and a girl were readmitted. Improvement had ceased and they appear to be getting worse.

In 1930, 1 male was transferred to the Colonial Hospital for closer observation and treatment following an injection of Alepol. He was readmitted to the Asylum. A female prisoner was allowed discharge after she had served her period to continue as an out patient dispensary case. She is still a regular outpatient attendant and has continued to show improvement with injections of Alepol.

At the end of April, 1930, treatment by injections of Alepol was commenced.

During the year 5 males (including 1 out patient) and 5 females (including 2 out patients) have been under regular treatment with Alepol. The improvement, if any, is too indefinite during the short period under review.

At December 31st, 1930, there were 6 male and 10 female lepers in the Asylum, and in isolation outside 3 males and 5 females, making a total of 24 known lepers in the Colony.

Further efforts have been made to improve the sanitary and hygienic conditions in the Pauper, Lunatic and Leper Asylums situated at Fort Charlotte. Altogether a sum of £90 has been expended during the year by the Public Works Department.

Pauper Asylum.

		Remaining from 1929.	Admitted 1930.	Discharged.	Died.	Daily Average.	Remaining 31. 12. 30.
Males	...	33	20	5	14	34	34
Females	...	36	16	9	13	31	30
Totals	...	69	36	14	27		64

Lunatic Asylum.

		Remaining from 1929.	Admitted 1930.	Discharged.	Died.	Daily Average.	Remaining 31. 12. 30.
Males	...	16	10	2	4	17	20
Females	...	22	8	4	1	23	25
Totals	...	38	18	6	5		45

Leper Asylum.

		Remaining from 1929.	Admitted 1930.	Discharged.	Died.	Daily Average.	Remaining 31. 12. 30.
Males	...	6	1	1	—	5	6
Females	...	8	3	1	—	9	10
Totals	...	14	4	2	—		16

Paupers.

Total cases treated during the year showing districts from which they were admitted.

		No. 1.	No. 2 (South).	No. 2 (North).	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Grenadines.	Total.
Males	...	27	6	4	10	4	2	—	53
Females	...	31	3	6	8	2	1	1	52
Totals	...	58	9	10	18	6	3	1	105

TABLE V.

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
1.— <i>Epidemic, Endemic, and Infec- tious Diseases.</i>						
1. Enteric Group—						
(a) Typhoid Fever ...	1	5		6		
(b) Paratyphoid A. ...						
(c) Paratyphoid B. ...						
(d) Type not defined ...						
2. Typhus ...						
3. Relapsing Fever ...						
4. Undulant Fever ...						
5. Malaria—						
(a) Tertian ...						
(b) Quartan ...						
(c) Aestivo-autumnal ...	1	11	1	12	1	
(d) Cachexia ...						
(e) Blackwater ...						
6. Smallpox—						
Alastrim ...						
7. Measles ...						
8. Scarlet Fever ...						
9. Whooping Cough ...						
10. Diphtheria ...						
11. Influenza ...		1		1		
12. Miliary Fever ...						
13. Mumps ...						
14. Cholera ...						
15. Epidemic diarrhœa ...						
16. Dysentery—						
(a) Amœbic ...		4		4		
(b) Bacillary ...						
(c) Undefined or due to other causes ...						
17. Plague ...						
(a) Bubonic ...						
(b) Pneumonic ...						
(c) Septicæmic ...						
(d) Undefined ...						
18. Yellow Fever ...						
19. Spirochætosis ictero-hæmorrhagica ...						
20. Leprosy ...						
21. Erysipelas ...		1		1		
22. Acute Poliomyelitis ...						
23. Encephalitis Lethargica ...						
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever ...						
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—						
(a) Rubella (German Measles) ...						
(b) Varicella (Chicken Pox) ...						
(c) Kala-azar ...						
(d) Phlebotomus Fever ...						
(e) Dengue ...						
(f) Epidemic Dropsy ...						
(g) Yaws ...	22	168		190	23	
(h) Trypanosomiasis ...						
26. Glanders ...						
27. Anthrax ...						
28. Rabies ...						
29. Tetanus ...		8	5	8		
Total carried forward ...	24	198	6	222	24	

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	24	198	6	222	21	
I.— <i>Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases</i> (contd.).						
30. Mycosis ...						
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryn- geal ...	3	11	3	14	2	
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Cen- tral Nervous System ...		1	1	1		
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum ...		3	1	3		
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column ...						
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ...		1		1		
36. Tuberculosis of other organs—						
(a) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus) ...						
(b) Bones ...						
(c) Lymphatic System ...		6		6		
(d) Genito-urinary ...						
(e) Other organs ...						
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—						
(a) Acute ...						
(b) Chronic ...						
38. Syphilis—						
(a) Primary ...	1	38		39		
(b) Secondary ...	1	7		8	2	
(c) Tertiary ...		5		5		
(d) Hereditary ...		5	3	5		
(e) Period not indicated ...						
39. Soft Chancre ...		2		2		
40. A.—Gonorrhœa and its complications ...	1	22		23	2	
B.—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ...		3		3	1	
C.—Gonorrhœal Arthritis ...		1		1		
D.—Granuloma Venereum ...		3		3		
41. Septicæmia ...						
42. Other Infectious Diseases—						
Trypanosomiasis ...						
II.— <i>General Diseases not mentioned above.</i>						
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity ...		2		2		
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver ...		3	2	3		
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rec- tum ...						
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ...	1	4	1	5	1	
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast ...		3		3		
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin ...		1		1		
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified ...		3		3		
50. Tumours non-Malignant ...		15		15		
51. Acute Rheumatism ...		2		2		
52. Chronic Rheumatism ...		9		9		
Total carried forward ...	31	348	17	379	32	

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	31	348	17	379	32	
II.— <i>General Diseases not mentioned above (contd.)</i>						
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)						
54. Pellagra ...						
55. Beri-Beri ...						
56. Rickets ...						
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus) ...		4	1	4		
58. Anæmia—						
(a) Pernicious ...						
(b) Other Anæmias and Chlorosis		10		10	1	
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ...						
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—						
(a) Exophthalmic Goitre ...						
(b) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxœdema ...						
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands						
62. Diseases of the Thymus ...						
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands...						
64. Diseases of the Spleen ...						
65. Leukæmia—						
(a) Leukæmia ...						
(b) Hodgkin's Disease ...						
66. Alcoholism ...		3		3		
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, &c.) ...						
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, &c.) ...						
69. Other General Diseases—						
Auto-intoxication ...						
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ...						
Hæmophilia ...						
Diabetes Insipidus ...						
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.</i>						
70. Encephalitis (not including Encephalitis Lethargica) ...						
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis) ...						
72. Locomotor Ataxia ...		2		2		
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord ...						
74. Apoplexy—						
(a) Hæmorrhage ...		3	1	3		
(b) Embolism ...						
(c) Thrombosis ...						
75. Paralysis—						
(a) Hemiplegia ...		2		2		
(b) Other Paralyzes ...		2		2		
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ...						
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation ...	1	5		6		
78. Epilepsy ...		1		1		
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years or over ...						
80. Infantile Convulsions ...						
Total carried forward ..	32	380	19	412	33	

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	32	380	19	412	33	
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses (contd.)</i>						
81. Chorea ...						
82. A.—Hysteria ..		1		1		
B.—Neuritis ...		1		1		
C.—Neurasthenia ...						
83. Cerebral Softening ...						
84. Other affections of the Nervous Sys- tem, such as Paralysis Agitans ...						
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—						
(a) Diseases of the Eye ...		12		12		
(b) Conjunctivitis ...		5		5		
(c) Trachoma ...						
(d) Tumours of the Eye ...		3		3		
(e) Other affections of the Eye ...		6		6	1	
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus ...		10		10		
IV.— <i>Affections of the Circulatory System.</i>						
87. Pericarditis ...						
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis ...						
89. Angina Pectoris ...		1		1		
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—						
(a) Valvular—						
Mitral ...	1	10	5	11	2	
Aortic ...		7	4	7		
Tricuspid ...						
Pulmonary ...						
(b) Myocarditis ...						
91. Diseases of the Arteries—						
(a) Aneurism ...						
(b) Arterio-Sclerosis ...						
(c) Other diseases ...						
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non- cerebral) ...						
93. Diseases of the Veins—						
Hæmorrhoids ...		3		3		
Varicose Veins ...		1		1		
Phlebitis ...						
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—						
Lymphangitis ...						
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non- specific) ...		11		11	2	
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause...						
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System ...		3	1	3		
V. <i>Affections of the Respiratory System.</i>						
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—						
Adenoids ...						
Polypus ...						
Rhinitis ...						
Coryza ...						
Total carried forward ...	33	454	29	487	38	

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	...	33	454	29	487	38
V.— <i>Affections of the Respiratory System</i> (contd.)						
98. Affections of the Larynx—						
Laryngitis	...					
99. Bronchitis—						
(a) Acute	...	2		2		
(b) Chronic	...	6		6		
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	...	2		2		
101. Pneumonia—						
(a) Lobar	...	6	2	6		
(b) Unclassified	...					
102. Pleurisy, Empyema	...	1	2	3		
103. Congestion of the Lungs	...	1		1		
104. Gangrene of the Lungs	...					
105. Asthma	...	3		3		
106. Pulmonary Emphysema	...	1		1	1	
107. Other affections of the Lungs—						
Pulmonary Spirochaetosis	...					
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>						
108. A.—Diseases of Teeth or Gums—						
Caries, Pyorrhœa, &c.	...	1		1		
B.—Other affections of the Mouth—						
Stomatitis	...					
Glossitis, &c.	...					
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—						
Tonsillitis	...	16		16		
Pharyngitis	...					
110. Affections of the Œsophagus	...					
111. A.—Ulcer of the Stomach	...	2	1	2		
B.—Ulcer of the Duodenum	...					
112. Other affections of the Stomach—						
Gastritis	...	5		5	1	
Dyspepsia, &c.	...	2		2		
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—						
Under two years	...					
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis—						
Two years and over	...	9	3	9		
Colitis	...	2		2		
Ulceration	...					
114a Sprue	...					
115. Ankylostomiasis	...	9	3	9		
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites	...					
(a) Cestoda (Tænia)	...					
(b) Trematoda (Flukes)	...					
(c) Nematoda (other than						
Ankylostoma)—						
Ascaris	...	6		6		
Trichocephalus dispar	...					
Trichina	...					
Dracunculus	...					
Strongylus	...					
Oxyuris	...					
(d) Coccidia	...					
(e) Other parasites	...	1	1	1		Balantidiasis.
(f) Unclassified	...					
Total carried forward	...	34	530	39	564	40

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	34	530	39	564	40	
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System</i> (contd.)						
117. Appendicitis ...						
118. Hernia ...		15	1	15		
119. A.—Affections of the Anus, Fis- tula, &c. ...		1		1		
B.—Other affections of the In- testines ...		4	1	4		
Enteroptosis ...		2		2		
Constipation ...		1		1		
120. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver...						
121. Hydatid of the Liver ...						
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver—						
(a) Alcoholic ...						
(b) Other forms ...						
123. Biliary Calculus ...		1		1		
124. Other affections of the Liver—						
Abscess ...						
Hepatitis ...						
Cholecystitis ...		2		2	1	
Jaundice ...						
125. Diseases of the Pancreas ...						
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ...		1	1	1		
127. Other affections of the Digestive System ...						
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System</i> (non-Venereal)						
128. Acute Nephritis ...		1		1		
129. Chronic ...	1	8	3	9		
130. A.—Chyluria ...						
B.—Schistosomiasis ...						
131. Other affections of the Kidneys—						
Pyelitis, &c. ...						
132. Urinary Calculus ...						
133. Diseases of the Bladder—						
Cystitis ...		6		6	1	
134. Diseases of the Urethra—						
(a) Stricture ...		25	1	25		
(b) Other ...						
135. Diseases of the Prostate—						
Hypertrophy ...						
Prostatitis ...		4		4		
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Geni- tal Organs of Man—						
Epididymitis ...		8		8		
Orchitis ...		4		4		
Hydrocele ...		3		3		
Ulcer of Penis ...	2	10		12	2	
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries ...	1			1		
138. Salpingitis ...						
Abscess of the Pelvis ...		2		2		
139. Uterine Tumours (non malignant) ...		5		5		
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)						
Total carried forward ...	38	633	46	671	44	

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	38	633	46	671	44	
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)</i> (contd.)						
141. A.—Metritis ...		2		2		
B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs—		1		1		
Displacements of Uterus ...		1		1		
Amenorrhœa ...						
Dysmenorrhœa ...						
Leucorrhœa ...						
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal)—						
Mastitis ...						
Abscess of Breast ...	1	6		7		
VIII.— <i>Puerperal State.</i>						
143. A.—Normal Labour ...	4	195		199	4	
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy—						
(a) Abortion ...		6		6		
(b) Ectopic Gestation ...	1	2		3	2	
(c) Other accidents of Pregnancy ...		12	2	12		
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...						
145. Other accidents of Parturition ...		1		1		
146. Puerperal Septicæmia ...						
147. Phlegmasia Dolens ...						
148. Puerperal Eclampsia ...		4	1	4		
149. Sequelæ of Labour ...						
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast ...						
IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i>						
151. Gangrene ...		3	1	3		
152. Boil—						
Carbuncle ...	1	2		3		
153. Abscess—		35		35		
Whitlow ...		5		5		
Cellulitis ...	1	13	1	14	3	
154. A.—Tinea ...						
B.—Scabies ...						
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—						
Brythema ...		2		2		
Urticaria ...		2		2		
Eczema ...		3		3		
Herpes ...						
Psoriasis ...		1		1		
Elephantiasis ...		4		4		
Myiasis ...						
Chigoes ...						
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis ...						
X.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous).</i>						
156. Diseases of Bones—						
Osteitis ...		6		6		
157. Diseases of Joints—						
Arthritis ...	4	2		6		
Synovitis ...						
Total carried forward ...	50	941	51	991	53	

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	50	941	51	991	53	
X.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous (contd).</i>						
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion ...						
XI.— <i>Malformations.</i>						
159. Malformations—						
Hydrocephalus ...						
Hypospadias ...						
Spina Bifida, &c. ...						
XII.— <i>Diseases of Infancy.</i>						
160. Congenital Debility ...		1		1		
161. Premature Birth ...						
162. Other affections of Infancy ...	1	4	1	5	1	
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over) ...						
XIII.— <i>Affections of Old Age.</i>						
164. Senility—		8		8		
Senile Dementia ...		1		1		
XIV.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes.</i>						
165. Suicide by Poisoning ...						
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional) ...						
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning ...						
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ...						
169. Suicide by Drowning ...						
170. Suicide by Firearms ...						
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments ...						
172. Suicide by jumping from a height ...						
173. Suicide by crushing ...						
174. Other Suicides ...						
175. Food Poisoning—						
Botulism ...						
176. Attacks of poisonous animals—						
Snake Bite ...						
Insect Bite ...						
177. Other accidental Poisonings ...						
178. Burns (by Fire) ...		3	2	3	1	
179. Burns (other than by Fire) ...		3		3		
180. Suffocation (accidental) ...						
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental) ...						
182. Drowning (accidental) ...						
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted) ...		1		1		
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments) ...	1	6		7		
185. Wounds (by Fall) ...		11		11		
186. Wounds (in Mines or Quarries) ...						
187. Wounds (by Machinery) ...						
188. Wounds (crushing, e.g. railway accidents, &c.) ...						
Total carried forward ...	52	979	54	1,031	55	

COLONIAL HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1930.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1929.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hos- pital at end of 1930.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	52	979	54	1,031	55	
XIV.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes</i> (contd.)						
189. Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, &c. ...	1	1		2		
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service...						
191. Executions of civilians by belligerents						
192. A.—Over fatigue ...						
B.—Hunger or Thirst ...						
193. Exposure to Cold, Frost bite, &c. ...						
194. Exposure to Heat—						
Heatstroke ...						
Sunstroke ...						
195. Lightning Stroke ...						
196. Electric Shock ...						
197. Murder by Firearms ...						
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments ...						
199. Murder by other means ...						
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year) ...						
201. A.—Dislocation ...		2		2		
B.—Sprain ...						
C.—Fracture ...		18	1	18		
202. Other external Injuries ...		15		15		
203. Deaths by Violence of unknown cause ...						
XV.— <i>Ill-Defined Diseases.</i>						
204. Sudden Death (cause unknown) ...						
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—						
Ascites ...						
Edema ...						
Asthenia ...	1	11	1	12		
Shock ...						
Hyperpyrexia ...						
B.—Malingering ...		1		1		
XVI.— <i>Diseases, the total of which have not caused 10 Deaths.</i>						
Total ...	54	1,027	56	1,081	55	

Classification of Operations at the Colonial Hospital 1930.

Operations.	No.	Deaths.	Operations.	No.	Deaths.
Amputations :—			Brought forward ...	134	
Finger ...	12		Hæmorrhoids :—		
Toe ...	6		Excision ...	1	
Foot ...	1		Hernia—Radical Cure ...	9	
Leg ...	6		„ Strangulated ...	5	
Appendicectomy ...	1		Incision and Drainage of		
Avulsion of Nail ...	11		Abscesses ...	56	
Cataract :—			Incised Wound :—		
Excision ...	1		Stitching ...	3	
Cauterization :—			Laparotomy :		
Papilloma ...	1		Fibroids ...	1	
Ulcer ...	1		Acute Intestinal		
Circumcision ...	73		Obstruction ...	1	1
Curettage ...	3		Pterygium :—		
Dislocation :—			Excision ...	1	
Reduction ...	1		Ruptured Ectopic Gestation ...	2	
Enucleation of Eye ...	5		Scraping of Ulcers ...	23	
Extraction of Foreign Body :—			Sequestrectomy ...	1	
Nose ...	1		Tendon Repair ...	1	
Ear ...	2		Tonsillectomy ...	8	
Extraction of Teeth ...	4		Tumours, Simple :—		
Fracture :—			Excision ...	26	
Reduction ...	5		Tumours, Malignant :		
			Excision ...	5	
Carried forward ...	134		Total ...	277	1

CHATEAUBELAIR HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths for the year 1930.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
I. Epidemic, Endemic and			Brought forward ...	27	2
Infectious Diseases :—			VI. Diseases of the Digestive		
1. Enteric Fever ...	2	2	System :—		
5. Malaria ...	2		114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis		
25. Yaws ...	10		over 2 years ...	1	
40. Gonorrhœa and its			118. Hernia ...	1	
complications ...	5		119. Constipation ...	1	
II. General Diseases not men-			127. Other affections of the		
tioned above :—			Digestive System ...	2	
57. Diabetes (not includ-			VIII. Puerperal State :—		
ing Insipidus) ...	1		143. Normal Labour ...	11	
III. Affections of the Nervous			(b) Abortion ...	1	
System and Organs			145. Other accidents of Par-		
of the Senses :—			turbation ...	1	
74. Apoplexy ...	1		IX. Affections of the Skin		
84. Other affections of the			and Cellular Tissue :—		
Nervous System ...	1		153. Abscess ...	2	
IV. Affections of the Circula-			155. Eczema ...	1	
tory System :—			X. Diseases of Bones and Or-		
90. Valvular Disease of the			gans of Locomotion :—		
Heart ...	1		158. ...	1	
V. Affections of the Respira-			XIV. Affections produced by		
tory System :—			external causes :—		
99. Bronchitis ...	1		179. Scalds ...	2	
105. Asthma ...	2		184. Wounds by cutting		
107. Other affections of the			Instruments ...	2	
Lungs ...	1		201. Fracture ...	1	
Carried forward ...	27	2	Total ...	54	2

GEORGETOWN HOSPITAL.

Return of Diseases and Deaths for year 1930.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infections Diseases :—			Brought forward ...	15	3
10. Diphtheria ...	2		VII. Diseases of the Genito Urinary System :—		
31. Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	1	1	129. Chronic Nephritis ...	4	1
III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses :—			133. Cystitis ...	1	
78. Epilepsy ...	1		134. Stricture ...	2	
82. Neurasthenia ...	1		141. Affections of the Female Genital Organs ...	3	
IV. Affections of the Circulatory System :—			VIII. Puerperal State :—		
91. Aneurysm ...	1		143. Normal Labour ...	1	
95. Epistaxis ...	1		IX. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues :—		
V. Affections of the Respiratory System :—			151. Gangrene ...	1	
101. Lobar Pneumonia ...	2	1	155. Ulcers ...	4	
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System :—			X. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion :—		
111. Ulcer of Stomach ...	1	1	158. ...	1	
112. Gastritis ...	1		XIV. Affections produced by External Causes :—		
114. Diarrhoea and Enteritis over 2 years ...	1		178. Burns by Fire ...	1	1
116. Ascariasis ...	1		201. Dislocation, Sprain, Fracture ...	6	1
119. Affections of the Anus ...	1		202. Other External Injuries ...	9	
124. Cholecystitis ...	1		XV. Ill-defined Diseases :—		
Carried forward ...	15	3	205. Oedema ...	1	
			Total ...	49	6

DISEASES IN THE OUT DISTRICTS FOR YEAR 1930.

As reported by the Medical Officers.

Name of Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Name of Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Infective Diseases :—			Brought forward ...	7,862	97
Chicken Pox ...	12		Ascariasis ...	6,804	44
Diphtheria ...	2		Diarrhoea in Children ...	1,060	65
Dysentery ...	2	1	Do. Adults ...	236	10
Enteric Fever ...	10	3	Tumours ...	131	16
Filaria ...	17		Other General Diseases ...	1,986	130
Gonorrhoea ...	314		Local Diseases :—		
Influenza ...	379	5	Diseases of Nervous System ...	462	17
Malaria ...	458	9	„ Eye ...	548	
Pneumonia ...	11	2	„ Ear and Nose ...	410	
Rheumatic Fever ...	35		„ Circulatory System ...	620	39
Syphilis ...	380	16	„ Respiratory „ ...	2,359	51
Tetanus ...	23	20	„ Digestive „ ...	2,716	23
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	61	30	„ Lymphatic „ ...	366	
Do. Other ...	18	5	„ Urinary „ ...	482	27
Whooping Cough ...	59		„ Generative „ ...	970	4
Yaws ...	4,972	1	Injuries ...	816	6
Other infective diseases ...	557	1	Ulcers (non specific) ...	1,070	
General Diseases :—			Other local diseases ...	1,658	3
Anæmia ...	244	1			
Ankylostomiasis ...	308	3			
Carried forward ...	7,862	97	Total ...	30,556	532

YAWS RETURN, 1930.

DISTRICTS.

	On list from 1929.		Cases added in 1930.		Cases discharged clinically cured.		Defaulters at 31. 12. 30.		Remaining at 31. 12. 30.		Injections.
	Adult.	Child.	Adult.	Child.	Adult.	Child.	Adult.	Child.	Adult.	Child.	
January ...	2,132	4,318	80	200	63	89	47	44	123	221	634
February ...			49	140	90	98	27	58	82	263	572
March ...			32	131	30	78	44	117	84	316	522
April ...			20	44	15	90	74	243	89	270	101
May ...			73	124	44	83	47	171	118	311	409
June ...			105	339	35	67	56	164	188	583	1,036
July ...			99	253	44	123	72	191	243	713	1,038
August ...			230	458	89	193	81	184	384	978	2,050
September ...			243	457	72	246	131	245	555	1,189	2,720
October ...			278	600	122	286	155	316	711	1,503	3,258
November ...			217	373	263	533	168	262	665	1,343	2,468
December ...			233	349	347	493	212	329	551	1,199	2,436
Total ...			1,659	3,468	1,214	2,379	1,114	2,324	3,793	8,889	17,244

Summary of Injections at the Colonial Hospital for 1930.

Patients :—		Male.	Female.	Total.
Adults	..	125	108	233
Children	..	38	16	54
Total	..	163	124	287

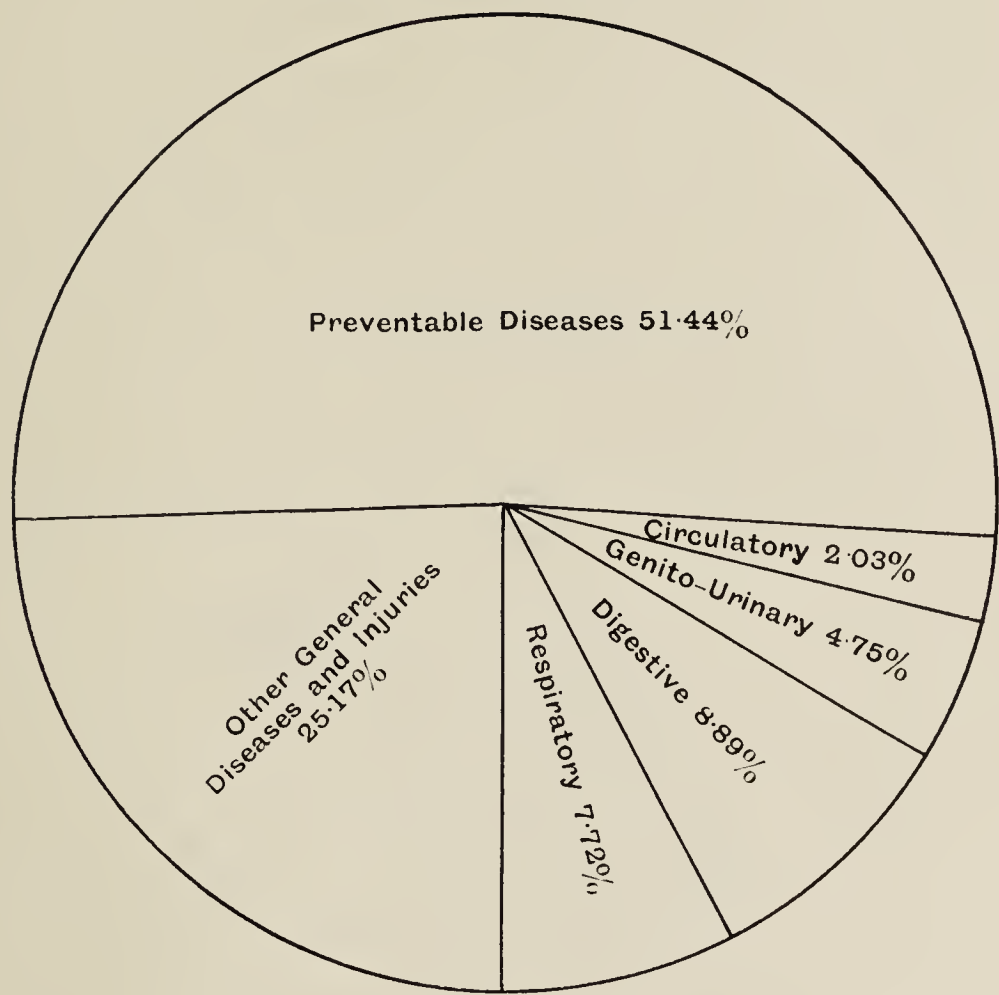
		No. used.	No. of Injections.
Kharsulphan (Tubes .3 gm)	...	487	347
Novarsenobillon (Tubes .45 gm)	...	68	78
Luatol (Tubes 1 c.c.)	...	108	102
Sobita (c.c.)	...	1,004	612
Total	...		1,139

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1930.

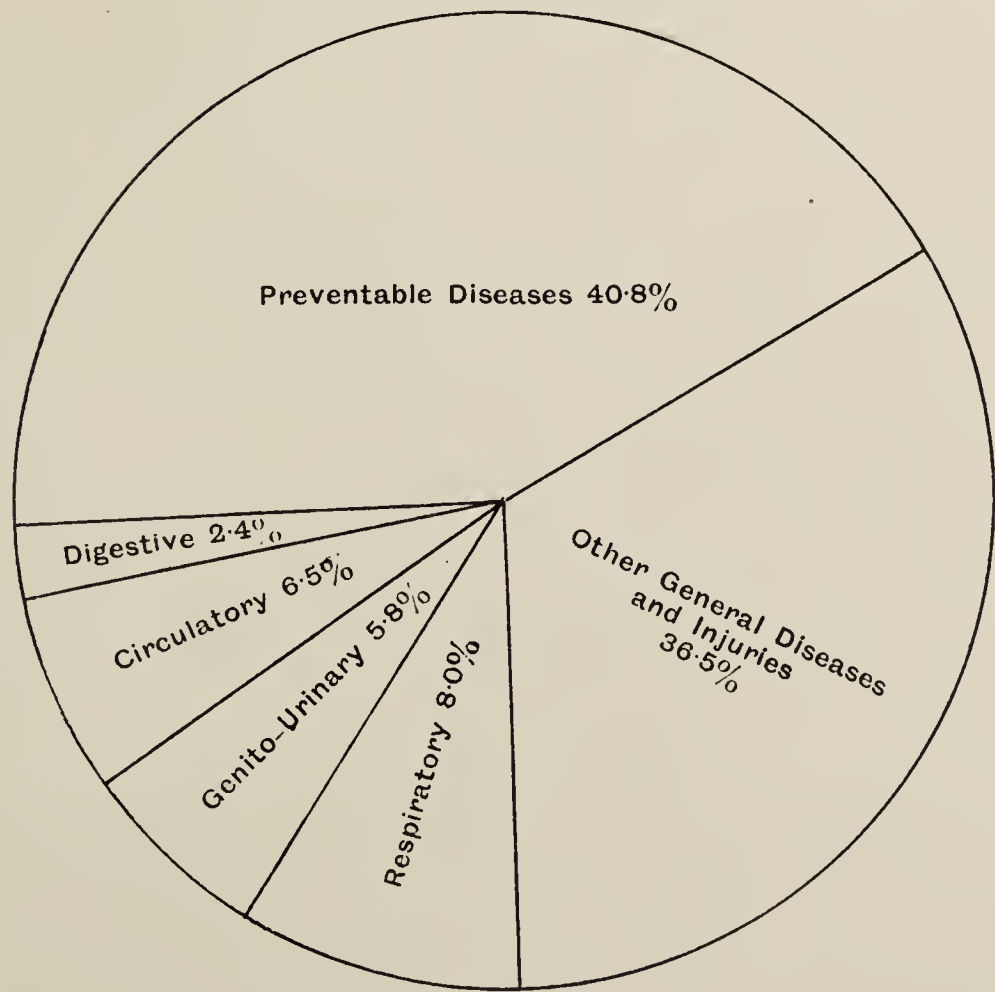
Month.		Temperature.			Rainfall.		Winds.	
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Range	Inches.	Degree of Humidity	General Direction.	Average force Miles per hour.
January	...	81.5	72.6	8.9	5.29	72%	E & S.E.	Anemometer sent to England for repairs.
February	...	81.5	73.1	8.4	2.70	72%	N.E.	
March	...	83.8	74.7	9.1	1.61	69%	N.E. & S.E.	
April	...	84.2	75.2	9.0	4.58	71%	N.E.	" " "
May	...	84.2	77.0	7.2	5.09	74%	N.E.	" " "
June	...	84.2	77.1	7.1	6.50	73%	N.E.	" " "
July	...	85.7	76.5	9.2	8.80	74%	S.E.	5.33
August	...	86.1	76.7	9.4	6.89	72%	E.	6.48
September	...	85.2	70.0	15.2	7.38	74%	E.	5.18
October	...	86.0	77.0	9.0	9.29	69%	E.	5.54
November	...	85.1	75.2	9.9	7.63	73%	E.	—
December	...	83.5	75.6	7.9	3.54	70%	N.E. & S.E.	—
					69.30			

GENERAL SYSTEMIC AND PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

TOTAL INCIDENCE, 30,556.

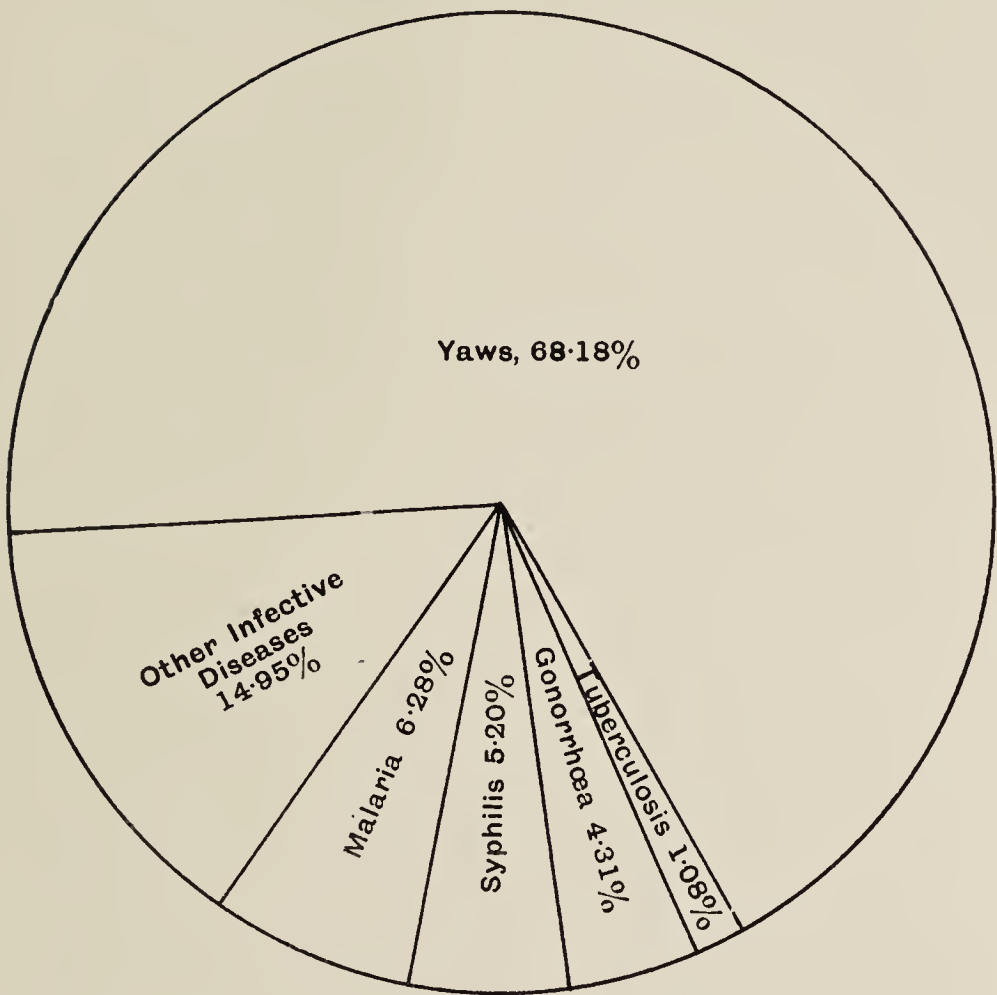


TOTAL DEATHS, 692.



INFECTIVE DISEASES.

TOTAL INCIDENCE 7,293.



TOTAL DEATHS 130.

